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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1892.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

In the last issue of this paper, we took occasion to call attention to the fact that the Democratic doctrine of the strict construction of the Constitution, like the truth, which in all things, will be found to best serve the needs of the people under all circumstances. It is because the Constitution was expressly constructed to guard the liberties of the people and therefore to serve the interests of the people. Applying this general principle to the question of the free coinage of silver, we pointed out that under the Democratic interpretation of the Constitution, the Government had no power to do more than coin both gold and silver and to regulate their value. It has no power to give to silver a value which it does not possess. It has no power to give to gold a value it does not possess.

The next day we received the New York *World* containing a resume of Senator CARLISLE's views on this subject, which are precisely to the same effect.

Senator CARLISLE, says the *World*, has addressed a letter to JOHN A. LYNE, of Henderson, Ky., in answer to his question whether the Senator had heretofore been in favor of the free coinage of silver, and whether his views on the subject had undergone any change. In his reply Mr. CARLISLE says:

"The answer to your question depends entirely upon what you mean by 'the free coinage of silver.' If you mean the policy urged by many under which the Government of the United States would be compelled by law to receive 53 cents' worth of silver bullion when presented by the owner and coin it at the expense of all the people of the country and compel the people by law to receive the coin at the equivalent of 100 cents, my answer is that I am not now and never have been in favor of it. I stand now where my lamented predecessor, Mr. Beck, and I stood together in 1878, when the so-called 'Bland-Allison bill' was passed by Congress, under which the Secretary of the Treasury was required to purchase, and coin monthly not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion.

"When that bill passed the House of Representatives it provided for the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, but after it went to the Senate Mr. Beck offered an amendment which provided that the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase at the market price each month not less than $3,000,000 worth of silver bullion, or as much more as could be coined at the mint, the seniorage to be paid into the Treasury, and whenever the bullion could not be purchased at less than the legal tender notes any owner of silver bullion might deposit it for coinage on the same terms as gold was deposited."

Senator Carlisle here quotes at some length from speeches made by Senator Beck at the time of the passage of the "Bland-Allison bill" to the effect that he (Mr. Beck), desired that the people of the United States should receive the benefit of the difference, if any, between the actual and the coined value of the bullion. At the time, says Senator Carlisle, silver was only 8 to 10 per cent. below par gold, while it is now about 45 per cent. below, and if it was not right and just to the people then to donate a seniorage of 8 to 10 per cent. to the "combinations and bullionaires," it certainly cannot be right and just now to donate over four or five times as much. Mr. Carlisle then quotes from his speech in the House in 1878, when the original Bland bill had been amended by the Senate. Part of the quotation reads: "My position upon this subject is briefly this: I am opposed to the coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of one as against the other; nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of either gold or silver bullion and against the great mass of the people who own other kinds of property. A great government should treat all its citizens alike, and who never it attempts to do otherwise it will engender a spirit of discontent which sooner or later must disturb the harmony if not the peace of society."

This paragraph shows precisely what my position then was and always has been upon this subject. I believe that gold and silver coin should be treated exactly alike in the laws of the United States; that is, a dollar's worth of gold should be coined into a gold dollar, and a dollar's worth of silver should be coined into a silver dollar, and if no charge is made for the coining of one, then no charge should be made for coining the other.

"In my opinion, the declaration made upon this subject by the Democratic party at its recent National Convention is perfectly sound in principle, and enunciates the only true public policy."

The Senator quotes the silver plank and then goes on to argue that its demands can not be met unless the metal in gold and silver coin is of equal value to the coin while still in bullion form, for coinage, in his view, adds nothing to the intrinsic value of the metal. He says that although the United States has coined over $400 000,000 in silver since 1888, it has not increased the value of the bullion, but, on the contrary, that value had decreased. The Senator asserts that neither gold nor silver coin, except subsidiary coins, will ever again enter very generally into use in any great commercial country, but they will serve as a basis for the issue of the currency. Any measure that would broaden this basis would benefit the world generally, but this cannot be done by the fabrication of two coins of the same denomination but of unequal intrinsic value. This has been demonstrated by our experience during the last fourteen years with silver as a legal tender, and we are still on a gold basis.

The Senator says there are only two ways in which the basis of circulation can be broadened by the use of silver as part of the real money. First, by the coinage of the silver dollar containing a dollar's worth of silver; secondly, by an international agreement on a ratio.

He admits that it would be unfair for the United States, acting alone, to make the present value of silver bullion the basis of adjustment, because the partial demonetization of silver, by limiting this coinage, has undoubtedly had considerable influence in depreciating its price and appreciating the price of gold. Free coinage of silver would bring the values nearer and a true ratio for coinage would be found at some point between 16 to 1 and the present relative prices of silver and gold bullion.

The Senator says it may be impossible for one nation to fix a stable ratio and if so an international conference is the only tribunal that can extricate us from the present situation.

In conclusion the Senator says he will support any measure that will fully remonetize silver and insure equality of the dollars coined from the two metals, and he sincerely hopes that the approaching conference will be able to reach such an agreement as will meet the approval of all Governments participating in it.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Governor of Tennessee has commuted the death sentence of H. Clay King to life imprisonment in the State penitentiary. ——In an accident on the Southern Pacific railroad one man was killed and six others injured. ——The stock men at Cheyenne have been released, practically on their own recognizances. ——At Trebizand seven persons were killed and many wounded by Turkish troops while trying to enforce sanitary regulations. ——Copious rains have fallen in Southwest Texas, extending into a part of Mexico in which there has been no rain for three years. ——One hundred armed Kolb men go to Rackford, the county seat of Coosa county, Ala., to shoot the members of the returning board whom they charge with "doctoring" the election returns. ——South Dakota's grain crop for this year is simply immense. ——Hon. Hugh McCurdy, of Corunna, Mich., was elected Grand Master of the Knights Templar of the United States. ——The new cruiser *Marblehead* was launched at Boston. ——The Prohibition party of Michigan has put a full State ticket in the field. ——The Government was defeated in the British House of Commons on the 11th by a vote of 350 to 310. ——The Civil Service commissioners issue a circular to the people calling attention to the law in regard to contributions to political purposes by employes of the Government and giving notice that the law will be enforced by them in the present campaign. ——Another collision has occurred between Russians and Afghans. ——A Polish agitator has been arrested in Prussian Silesia for distributing Anarchist pamphlets. The difficulty between the Typographical union and the Publishers association of Richmond, Va. has been settled. ——Miss Lizzie Borden, of Fall River, Mass., has baen arrested on the charge of murdering her father and stepmother. ——Minister Egan has successfully negotiated with Chili for a Claims Commission to settle all unadjusted claims of our citizens against Chili. ——The Treasury Department publishes a comparative statement of the gold in the Treasury. ——Acting Secretary Nettleton has written to Hon. C. H. Brogden, of Goldsboro, N. C., answering at length questions in regard to administration of the Treasury Department under President Cleveland and under the present administration. ——Receipts of customs at New York for the first ten days of this month were $1,750,000 more than for the same time last year. ——State Treasurer Bain, at Raleigh, is reported to be in failing health, and his recent trip to the springs has benefited him very little if any. ——The August report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a reduction in the condition of cotton during July, from 86.9 to 82.3. This is the lowest average since August, 1886, when the general condition was 1 point lower. The season has been almost everywhere too wet, though in South Carolina and Georgia alternations of excessive rain fall and blistering sunshine have been injurious. In Texas the need of rain is reported by some correspondents. The natural result of these conditions appears in grassy fields, rank plant growth and small fruitage, with considerable shedding. Grass worms and caterpillars have appeared in the more Southern and Western districts, but no material damage has yet resulted. The State averages of condition are: Virginia, 83; North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 83; Georgia, 84; Florida, 81; Alabama, 83; Mississippi. 80; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 75; Tennessee, 79. ——Professor J. E. Chamberlain has resigned as Professor of Chemistry at the State Agricultural and Mechanical college to become superintendent of the Caraleigh phosphate works at Raleigh. ——The drought which threatened the total destruction of the corn crop in the southern part of Kansas was broken last week. Despatches show that the rain fell for more than an hour in all parts of the State except the northwest. It was stated at the Board of Agriculture that a general rain would practically save the entire corn crop. ——The cholera is increasing in Teheran, the capital of Persia. There are sixty deaths a day. ——On Sunday there were 4,261 new cases of cholera in Russia and 2,177 deaths from that disease. ——The weather in Washington City was fearfully hot. The thermometer on top of the weather service building registered 95 degrees. ——There is much disappointment at the Postoffice Department over the failure of Congress to provide for the assortment of the millions of paid money order blanks which are stored in the Sixth Auditor's office and which will have to be assorted before many postmasters' accounts can be settled. ——The London *Standard* (Tory) says Gladstone cannot long count on the support of either of the Irish parties. ——Henry Ryder, United States Consul at Copenhagen, under arrest charged with having misappropriated 20,000 kroners, has confessed himself guilty of embezzlement and forgery. ——Mr. Gladstone received a communication from Sir Henry Ponsonby, private secretary to the Queen, announcing that arrangements were being made for his reception Friday at Osborne House, the Queen's residence, on the Isle of Wight. The object of the Queen in summoning Mr. Gladstone is to intrust to him the formation of a new Government. Lord Salisbury is expected at Osborne House to tender the resignation of the present Government upon the adoption by the House of Commons of the no confidence amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. ——Earthqudke shocks were felt at Ems, Coblinsz, Valender, Nassau and Neider Lahnstein. The movement lasted for ten seconds. No damage was done, so far as known, more than the toppling over of a few chimneys and the cracking of some walls. Nobody was hurt, but people suffered great fright. The baths at Ems were full of bathers and they ran from the buildings with such clothing thrown around them as the extent of their nervous shock permitted them to secure. ——A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Calcutta says that the leading papers there, in view of the alarming fall in the rates of exchange, urge the Government to immediately close the mints to free coinage of silver. They claim that the Government is doing nothing to face the great crisis. ——Snowden Smith was killed in Robeson county by a man named Phillips. He is in jail. ——The cattlemen on Cherokee Strip are resisting eviction by the Federal authorities. ——The Catholics of Manitoba decide to maintain separate schools for their children despite the decision of the Privy Council in England. ——A treasure train (mule train) in Mexico was captured by brigands and $50,000 worth of siver taken.

Straight Democracy in Duplin.

For the Observer.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8, 1892.

Pursuant to a call the Democrats of Duplin county met to-day in a mass meeting, the largest and most enthusiastic body of citizens that has assembled in the county in many years being present. G. W. Carroll was chosen as chairman and P. H. Kornegay and Isaac L. Faison, secretaries. The County Executive Committee reported that all the members present of the committee who were not willing to work for the whole Democratic ticket had resigned. A committee of three from each township reported the names of committeemen from the respective townships to serve for the next two years and the report was adopted, and each county committeeman was authorized to fill all vacancies in the Executive Committee of his township that may occur.

The committee on resolutions, &c., reported as follows:

WHEREAS: Recent events have threatened to impair the organization of the Democratic party of Duplin county and, whereas, it is necessary for the good of the people that the party be prepared to meet the issues of this momentous period in our political history; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That we renew our allegiance to the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to use every honorable means for its success.

Resolved, 2. That we endorse the platforms adopted by our National and State Democratic Conventions, and believe that the election of Cleveland and the control of both houses of Congress by the Democrats will afford us financial relief and tariff reform.

Resolved, 3. That we request the Executive Committee of the county to rescind the order heretofore made calling primaries and a county convention, and to call primaries and a convention at such times as they may think best, and said Executive Committee shall invite all Democrats who do not affiliate with, nor will vote for any other than the nominees of the National and State Democratic Conventions, to attend said primaries and assist in electing delegates to said county convention.

Resolved, 4. That said County Executive Committee shall appoint three Democrats in each township to hold said primary elections in accordance with said resolutions.

Resolved, 5. That we shall recognize only Democrats as nominees of Democratic Conventions.

S. O. MIDDLETON,
Chairman of Committee.

W. H. GRADY, Secretary.

Unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm.

During the progress of the meeting many enthusiastic Democratic speeches were made.

After the adjournment the County Executive Committee met and called primaries to meet in the various townships on the first (1st) Saturday in September to elect one delegate for every 25 Democratic voters and fractions of 15 or more to meet in County Convention at Kenansville on the Thursday following to nominate a Legislative and County ticket.

The Executive Committee adopted the tests required of participants in primaries and nominees for office as set forth in the third and fifth resolutions of this mass meeting.

G. W. CARROLL, Ch'n.

P. H. KOREGAY, }
ISAAC L. FAISON, } Secretaries.

Our Position.

Robesonian.]

For the past three or four months the editor of this paper has suffered himself to be abused and villified without attempting to reply to the insinuations as he would have done under other circumstances.

As one of the oldest Alliance Democrats in the county, appreciating what the Order has been able to accomplish, materially and politically for the past five years, through the Democratic party, and antieipating grander and nobler achievements in the coming election, we have pursued the course that we thought was to the best interests of the Democratic party and for the perpetuity of the principles of the Alliance.

We feared a split in the party prior to the State Convention, but when the delegates to that convention returned, filled with enthusiasm over the nomination of Elias Carr and the entire State ticket and the platform, we felt that the danger was averted, and though, in common with a great many in the State, we were opposed to the nomination of Cleveland, as a matter of party policy, yet we hoped that it would only be a question of time when the same enthusiasm that was felt over the State ticket would embrace the national ticket also.

As to Captain Alexander, we felt that tho' he favored the government ownership of railroads, conditionally, that he was a true Democrat and a good man—that he had served the Democratic party faithfully and loyally, and that he would do so again; and that there was really no reason why he should not be nominated to succeed himself.

Nearly a month ago, however, we realized, to our very great surprise, that the State ticket, which had been so unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed, was in as great jeopardy as the national ticket, which, as many claimed, had been forced upon the people. Ever since we realized the danger which confronted the State ticket, we have bent our energies to try to prevent a split on that, but when the Third party assembled last Saturday, and we found some of the very men who had endorsed and ratified the nomination of their Alliance brother, Col. Elias Carr, willing to go back to Raleigh for the purpose of nominating another man to try to compass his defeat, we realized that there was but one course left all true Alliance Democrats, and that was to bend their energies to the preservation of the liberties of the State and the nation by working openly and assiduously for the election of every man on the Democratic ticket. The Third party has been the aggressor—it has thrown down the gauntlet, and surely no Democrat can hesitate to accept the challenge.

We will studiously avoid personal abuse of any person, but on the contrary this paper will labor to bring back those who have become estranged from the tenets and teachings of the fathers, yet, at the same time, it will not hesitate to point out the duty and the dangers which confront us.

It is as well for a general as for a prophet to be not without honor at home. A Chicago man visiting in New Orleans met a dapper little creole, a Colonel in the Confederate army, whose admiration for Gen. Beauregard approached adoration. "He was the greatest general in the world. The South nevair see hees equal—nevair," said the Colonel. "What about Lee?" asked the Chicagoan. "Lee! Lee!" said the Colonel, "Ah, oui; Gen. Booragar spik vara well of him."

They Have a Bonanza.

It seems the ownsrs of Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism have a Bonanza, as their remedy has never been known to fail in a single case. There is certainly room in the market for a medicine that will do what they claim for this wonderful preparation. Although the price is $5 per bottle if it does one half claimed for it the price should be $100. If the druggist has not got it, the remedy will be sent to any address by prepaid express on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

The Record of the Session.

New York World.

The first session of the Fifty-second Congress began amid Republican predictions of disaster to the Democratic party and ended with graceful recognition of the wish of a Republican President.

Its work will be the subject of much controversy and necessarily an issue of no small importance in a national campaign which involves the election of a new House of Representatives as well as that of a President and a Vice-President. For this reason judgment of its acts will be influenced more strongly than in intermediate years by partisan inclinations. It is obvious, however, that no better or fairer method of judging its performances from a political standpoint than by comparison with its Republican predecessor can be devised. This is a test which Democrats will welcome and to which Republicans must submit.

Ex-Speaker Reed of the Fifty-first Congress shows his appreciation of the situation and seeks advantage from being first in the field by publishing what he is pleased to designate as a review on the morning after Congress adjourned at 11 o'clock.

So far as the Democratic House is concerned Mr. Reed's account takes the form of an indictment. He insists that the Democrats, after complaining loudly of the extravagance of the House of which he was Speaker, have exceeded, at their first opportunity, the appropriations made by the Billion Dollar Congress. This is the keynote of his argument and he dwells upon it at great length with all the vigor of sarcastic expression of which he is capable. What he carefully avoids saying, however, is even more important than what he says, as we shall see.

It is true that the aggregate of appropriations at this session is greater than that at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. The sum of the former was $463,398,510 79; of the latter $507,711,131 64. The apparent difference between the two in favor of the Billion Dollar Congress is $44,312,620.85. But this simple result of substraction does not begin to tell the story.

In the first place, the present Congress was compelled to act under laws passed by the Billion Dollar Congress providing for permanent expenditures which had to be met. Among these were the dependent pensions, the sugar bounties and the ocean-mail subsidies.

The regular bills as they went to the Senate were smaller than those passed by the House in the first session of the Fifty first Congress, but the Republican Senate increased the Pension bill even beyond the estimates of the Pension Office and far beyond the amount first granted by the House. The Senate also added to the Navy bill, and insisted upon providing for new contracts which will necessitate the appropriation of many millions of dollars.

The appropriations made actually necessary by the legislation of the Fifty-first, or Billion Dollar Congress were the following:

Pensions	$48,279,889
Sugar bounty	8,000,000
Refunding national bank notes	9,000,000
	$65,279,889

The appropriation for the World's Fair also was made inevitable by the legislation of the last Congress, but, under the circumstance, and in view of the greatly enlarged plans of the Fair Commission, broad-minded citizens favored even a larger appropriation than that which was finally made.

How much was granted for ocean subsidies cannot yet be ascertained with accuracy, because the demands upon the Treasury for this purpose have not yet matured.

But over and above the additions made by the Senate to the House appropriations, the expenditures provided for by permanent legislation, the repeal of which would have required the concurrence of the Senate and the President, are $65,279,889, making the total of the appropriations for the first session of the Fifty-second Congress that are comparable with those of the first session of the Billion Dollar Congress less than the latter by about $21,000,000.

This is the financial record of the Congress. That of the House alone was much better. The disposition of the majority of the Democratic members of the two houses was for economy, and the struggles against the extravagance of the Republican Senate were many and hardly contested. So much for Mr. Reed's indictment.

The Democrats of the House did their best to lighten the burdens of taxation on the people and industries of the country. Under the lead of the Ways and Means Committee a bill was passed making wool free, in the hope of reviving the drooping woollen manufacturing interests and encouraging the wool-grower.

The same bill abolished the compensatory duty on woollen goods. The result of this would have been the cheapening of clothes which had been made much more costly by the McKinley law.

Another bill made free the binding-twine used by the wheat-growers and the cotton-ties used by the planters of the South.

Another made ore containing both silver and lead free, the purpose being to cheapen one of the most common articles of domestic and industrial use.

The bill to reduce the enormous McKinley tax on tin-plates would have put an end to a contemptible fraud, and would have saved the people of this country from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year.

When these tax-relief bills reached the Senate the Republican majority promptly pigeon-holed them. In the interest of certain manufacturers of cheap plushes, shoddy and certain kinds of woollens, they denied the people cheap clothes.

In the interest of the cordage trust they refused cheap binding-twine to the wheat-growers.

In behalf of the hoop-iron makers of Pittsburg they insisted upon dear cotton-ties for the Southern planters.

To help the makers of plate they refused to put an end to the robbery of the people who buy dinner-pails, pots, pans and roofing-tin, and retained the tax that increases the price of canned goods and has already closed up a score of canning factories, depriving labor of its work as well as making food dearer.

In brief, all of the bills which the Democratic House passed for the benefit of the people were killed by the Senate.

The House dealt with the free coinage measure honorably and manfully. The Democratic majority, realizing that its first duty was to the people who elected it for the purpose of reducing taxes, defeated the effort to force it to the front.

Besides attending to its legislative work the majority in the House exposed Raum's iniquitous administration of the Pension Office and showed the President to be his protector.

The material results of the session will not be of great advantage to the country for the simple reason that Republican legislation of the Billion Dollar Congress, a Republican Senate and a Republican President have prevented the Democratic House from carrying out the reforms desired by the people.

The political situation is unchanged by the session. It remains what it was in the campaign of 1890. The Democrats have tried to reduce expenditures, but they could not. They have tried to drive the Administration to reform the abuses in the Pension Bureau, but they have been met and overcome by the President's obstinate adherence to a scandalous administration. Above all, the Democrats have tried to abolish some of the evils and to lighten some of the burdens of the McKinley Tariff law. They have attacked some of its most flagrant abuses and some of the worst trusts it has engendered, but the friends of trusts and monopoly controlled the Senate and sat in the White House, and the efforts of Democratic tariff reformers were lost except as they show to the country that the party is still bent upon accomplishing the task which the people assigned to it in 1890.

A Renowned Corsican Bandit.

The Corsican bandit Bellacoscia, has just been acquitted at the Assize Court of Ajaccio. He is now a man of seventy-five, and, after having baffled, for nearly half a century, every effort of the authorities to capture him, he gave himself up a few months ago, feeling the approach of blindness. This famous bandit, it appears, has been four times sentenced to death for murder, and the number of lesser crimes he has committed are innumerable. Under these circumstances, it seems, at first sight, strange that he should have been acquitted, even in Corsica, where the taking of human life is not considered so heinous a crime as it is in other parts of the world. But all the sentences passed upon him for his many and various offences fell through, in virtue of the statute of limitation, and he was merely tried, a day or two ago, for an unsuccessful attempt to shoot some members of the gendarmerie. Notwithstanding the blood he has spilt, and his remarkably long career of crime, this bold, bad brigand seems to be a favourite with the people since, we read, on his leaving the Assize Court acquitted, he was enthusiastically applauded by over two thousand persons who awaited him. The only penalty, if it can be called one, inflicted on Bellacoscia is that he will not be allowed to reside in the same department as the descendants of his victims, but will have to go to another part of the island.

A Cuckoo that Reared its Young.

Professor Adolf Muller, in a German scientific magazine, gives an account of a cuckoo who, abandoning the dishonest practices of her species, hatched and reared her young. On May 6, 1888, Herr Muller was crossing a wood when a cuckoo started almost from under his feet. He examined the ground carefully and discovered beneath a tussock of grass, in a little hollow, three eggs. The first was light yellow with brown spots, the second orange with greenish lines, the third, smaller than the others, was of a greenish grey with minute red spots and blotches of reddish brown. The Professor, with true German patience, came every day, and by the aid of an opera glass observed, without disturding her, the habits of the extraordinary bird, which chance had revealed to him. She proceeded to sit with irreproachable regularity. In ten days a young one was hatched. The mother abandoned the two sterile eggs and devoted herself to the little cuckoo, whom she sheltered under her wings in the keen morning air, and supplied with caterpillars from a neighboring oak copse. In three weeks it could fly, whereas under the care of foster parents young cuckoos do not master that accomplishment until after the lapse of six or seven weeks. A note-worthy fact in the discovery is that the cuckoo can lay eggs of different sizes and colors.

Paraguay Tea.

This tea is extensively used by the entire population of South America. Strictly speaking, it is not a tea plant, but a species of the Paraguayan ilex; but the active principle in its leaves is caffein, identical with that which is found in tea and coffee. Though closely allied with coffee, it is stated to be slower in yielding up its principles to boiling water. In preparing it the leaves are scorched and dried while still attached to the branches brought in by the collectors. They are then beaten, separated, coarsely ground by rude mills, and packed in skins and leather bags. The leaves are infused in small teapots, and the tea is sucked with a bombilla or tube with wire network or perforations at the bottom. Specimens of the shrub have long been in cultivation at Kew Gardens, London.

How it Feels to be Stung by a Viper

A gentleman gives in *Nature* a realistic account of what happens when one is stung or bitten by a viper. From this story it seems that a viper's bite is by no means to be laughed at, and we may be thankful that the spread of civilization is unfavorable to the increase of poisonous snakes in the land. In this case the thumb was bitten, and although the wound was at once sucked the arm and hand were soon so swollen that it was impossible to hold anything. Then followed "a peculiar taste, and sensation of swelling in the teeth," and an actual swelling of the tongue till it could hardly be moved. Excruciating pains in the stomach and heart succeeded, and in due course other highly distressing symtoms occurred, and the pain and discomfort lasted altogether for nine hours. For two days afterwards the arm was almost as large as the leg.

Railways Along the Ice

The most curious railway in the world, which is only in use during the winter, is that between Cronstadt and Oranienbaum, which is laid upon the ice. Its success has suggested the construction of a similar winter railway between the two important commercial centres, Krementsenug and Jekatarinoslay, which are united in summer by the steamboat traffic along the River Dnieper. This means of communication is closed in winter by the ice, and a long and costly roundabout journer has to be made between the two towns, though they do not lie far apart.

Let us Reason.

If any one who suffers from Rheumatism would stop and reason a moment before they decide to purchase some remedy, they could not help avoid any so-called cure that is sold for $1. Figuring the retailers, the jobbers and the manufacturers' profits out of that solitary dollar, and there is left not over 20 cents for the medicine. Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy appeals to one's good sense. The price is $5 per bottle and to any one suffering from Rheumatism it is as cheap as it is good and effective. Sent to any address by Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

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The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufactnrer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

H. Whaley,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, Collars and Robes. A Good Assortment on hand for Sale Cheap for Cash.
Remember the place: Hay Street.

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.
Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. MCNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

A. J. Cook & Co.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

Geo. Rosenthal,
Hay Street.
Gent's Furnishings, Stylish Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, etc., for Men and Boys.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
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Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 18, 1892.

THE NEW FORCE IN POLITICS.

Some years ago when the editor of this paper used to be crying out "The Tariff!" "The Tariff!" and with all his might and main was striving to din into listless ears the warning of coming woes, the people said "What is this thing he is always talking about, this Tariff?" And the echo of the demagogue (who knew better) was "Yes, what indeed is it? You may well ask, for it is a thing that dwells away there at the North; burrows in the custom houses in New York and Boston, for the most part of four years; and emerges about election time only, to be pounced upon by the ferrets of "Tammany" and the "County Democracy," and those other outlandish organizations whose prey it is. It is a question that in no way concerns us. We have no custom houses—at least none that amount to anything—within *our* borders."

Nevertheless, the people pondered; and as that King Cotton whose earlier reign had brought them happiness and prosperity began to overstep the limits of his power, the coma of contentment gave place to the unrest of pinching times—and they pondered more and more. And as they pondered, they turned to the Constitution as a sick sinner to his Bible.

In this half-forgotten instrument, they found that Congress was prohibited from laying any "tax or duty" on "articles exported from any State," and they asked themselves, what did the Fathers, who never acted thoughtlessly, mean by that? And, pondering still, they reasoned out the truth that it was intended that no such unequal distribution of taxes or duties as would ensue, should destroy that equality of all men before the law which it was the leading idea of the Constitution to establish and maintain. For "the articles exported from the different States are so various in their nature, that if a tax were imposed on any single article of export, the burden would fall almost altogether upon the particular State or States exporting that article, and the States exporting other articles would be comparatively untaxed"—as the text books used to say. Having progressed this far, that is to say, having ascertained that the Fathers, for the good of the people, had prohibited taxes on exports, and having worked out the reason, the inevitable thought next came "How about the correlative of taxes on exports? What do the Fathers say about taxes on imports? because our pay for what we export comes in the shape of what we import. Then came the discovery that there was indeed a tax on imports, and that it was that far away thing called the Tariff which demagogues had taught them burrowed, innocuous, in the New York custom house. And pondering still, the thought came next "If the Fathers, who knew all wisdom, prohibited taxes on exports lest they fall with unequal burden upon the people, it follows necessarily that when they granted Congress the power to lay taxes on imports they were consistent in the intention that these also should be free from inequality of burden on the people." The next step brought conviction. "If, as we now know" said the completely awakened tax-payer, "the pay for American exports comes in the shape of American imports, and American exports consist only of the farmers' productions, it follows that a tax on imports diminishes by the amount of the tax the pay we get for our products. Therefore the intention of the Fathers has been defeated; for we, only one class of the people and the poorest of the respectable classes, pay all the taxes of the Government!"

This was too much for the demagogue, who never could have believed that any one of the people could have stopped to work out such a problem. But what the demagogue heard was not the voice of an individual but the voice of the people, that voice of all the people, which, when it does speak, is not only like the voice of God, but *is* the voice of God.

It has been said that the ablest commissary general that ever lived could not feed London for a day; yet the law of supply and demand, operating through the forces of individual self-interest, directed by no concert of action, but following the rut and concentrated in their final effect, delivers to the great city each day just what it needs of bread and meat and drink. By an unerring law of like kind, great bodies of men, when pinching times force a high degree of selfish intellectualism, instinctively in the end fix upon the cause of their woe. The individual may not be able to reason it out, any more than any one of the hundreds of thousands of contributors to the feeding of London can understand (if he ever thought) why just enough beside himself, and no more, had been like-minded to go thither. But the great resultant remains. So, in the end, the demagogue recognized the voice of the people and bowed to it.

A new force in politics had arisen.

THE DEMAGOGUE'S RECOURSE.

Because the demagogue recognized the voice of the people and bowed to it, we find the Tariff in the demagogue's party platforms. But he did not crook the pregnant hinges of his knee for nothing. Like the devil and other courtiers, he had his eye still set upon the thrift that should follow his fawning. So he returned to the attack, as we shall see.

In the old Randall days the demagogue used to say, "Don't draw the Tariff plank too distinct. Leave us a chance to muddle the people. Else they will become as wise as we, and will rule instead of being ruled by us." But when he found tha the people had got the bit in their teeth on the Tariff question, he not only shifted his ground and yielded up the Tariff, but he reversed his method as well. He reminded the people that a little learning was a dangerous thing, and proceeded to spread out before them a tempting array of new subjects of political thought. He said to himself if it takes them as long to get to the right side of each of these as it did in the case of the Tariff, my Republican master will have a long lease of power.

So he spread out his tempting array of novelties—and here they are with their high-sounding names:

1. The Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver—[meaning at the old rate of 16 to 1.]

2. The Government Ownership of Railways.

3. The Government Issuance of Paper Money until its volume equals $50 apiece for all the people.

There was a bigness and a boundlessness about these propositions that suggested Utopia, and meant certainly nothing short of the freedman's forty acres and a mule. So the people were staggered, as once they had been over the protection to American labor which the Tariff was to provide. But the demagogue's experience with the campaign of education taught him that if the people had time and a teacher they would get to the truth of his novelties as they had to that of the Tariff. His only hope lay in muzzling the teachers. And the best way to muzzle the teachers was to frighten them into publicly committing themselves to his propositions by persuading them that their political future was ended if they refused.

The plan being settled, nothing remained but to choose the time and the place. Circumstances made Clinton the convenient place. That settled, the time was subject to his dictation, and Clinton lead off as a "feeler."

No doubt the demagogue succeeded at Clinton beyond his most sanguine expectations. He excluded the Force bill, which the Democrats insisted upon as their leading issue, from the platform which he compelled them to swallow; of his three glittering novelties he secured the insertion of the two most dangerous because the most tempting; and he even compelled the Democrats to confess that they didn't know what the Tariff issue was.

Now, said the demagogue, I have the Democratic party in North Carolina committed, in the first District that has spoken, against the party in the rest of the country and against nearly all the doctrines that its Presidential nominee stands for. This will be the signal for the other Districts, and that ends Democracy, as an organization having fixed principles, in North Carolina. To render my power more terrible, I shall employ the aid of mystery, and conceal the records of the convention. When therefore the Democratic teachers get out into the field and the battle is joined, they will not only be muzzled as to what they may remember they pledged themselves not to teach, but they will drift aimlessly like a rudderless ship, ever in terror of striking on the rock of my hidden platform.

So the demagogue was the master of the situation, and Democracy in North Carolina was doomed.

But the demagogue forgot the press, or miscalculated its courage and power. The press could not be muzzled and kept muzzled until the contagion had spread to the other Districts. Bold, relentless exposure came instead, and County meetings and County and District conventions, one upon another, came wheeling into line with their outspoken resolutions in favor of the national platform and nominee.

The demagogue was not only unmasked, but he was undone.

Democrats of the Third Congressional District! While our brethren in every other District in the State, and in every other District in the Union, are united on the Democratic platform, shall we alone hold aloof? While they will soon be pointing out on every stump the fallacy of the demagogue's propositions and the despotism that must ensue upon their adoption, shall we, through fear of losing the people's confidence in our individual selves if we confess our error, stand alone as the advocates of the doctrines of the Third Party emissaries of the Republican party, and thus deliberately knife our Presidential nominee?

Let us be manly and admit our foolish error, remembering that we cannot recover our lost position as Democrats in good standing until we have repudiated the vote cast at Clinton to repudiate the Democratic platform. The New Force in Politics makes it certain that we shall have a campaign of education upon our hands whether we will or no. That being so, it is indispensable that what we teach be not only sound but consistent.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

Either the Democratic party will have to get a new set of managers, or the old ones must keep abreast of the times and study up on party law and organization. We hear such inquiries as "What has a County Convention, or a District Convention, or a State Convention, got to do with the national platform?" The answer is, nothing. The boot is on the other leg. The trouble is that these subordinate conventions have been going out of their way to tinker with and alter a platform of principles which they have nothing else to do with but to accept. Just as in the government of the country, the Federal constitution is the supreme law of the land, and the Federal law governs as to Federal questions, so the national platform, once it is agreed upon and promulgated, is the supreme law of the party and governs as to the things with which it is supposed to concern itself, to wit, national questions. The national platform can only suggest as to State affairs. That is rarely done, and when done has no authority whatever with the States. Beyond the respectful consideration which anything emanating from a national convention is entitled to, it is mere waste paper.

Looking at the matter in this way, we begin to get a clearer idea af the impertinence, to say nothing of the disloyalty, that characterizes a State, District or County convention which undertakes, after the national convention has been held, and its platform promulgated, to cross a t or dot an i of the national doctrine thus laid down for them. They may declare *ad libitum* on State, District and County questions, and it is their duty to do so, but they must endorse the national platform so far as it deals with national questions, or, as an organization in that State, District or County, it, by such refusal, severs its connection with the Democratic party. There is no sort of question on that point.

Not so, in the constructive period preceding the convening of the national convention. Then it is not only the privilege but the duty of every voter who attends a Primary, and of every Township, County, District and State convention to express their views on national questions with the utmost freedom. Only by such means is it possible to supply the national convention with the material out of which that concensus of Democratic thought throughout the country called the national platform, is constructed. But when that construction takes place, the constructive period ends, and with it liberty of action on the national subjects treated of.

It will be seen that the trouble into which the party has fallen in this District is the result of inattention to these simple rules of common sense and to the important distinction we have noted. It is with the hope that their consideration may help to point the way out of our present difficulty that we find it necessary to recite them.

In this connection it is inspiriting to see, as the reader will see from the report printed in another column, how the sturdy Democracy of Duplin has taken the bull by the horns. They have held a County mass-meeting convention and literally resolved themselves back into the Democratic party! All honor to Duplin.

HOW THE DEMOCRATIC DIFFERS FROM THE CLINTON PLATFORM.

In the first place, the Democratic platform makes the Force Bill the leading issue. Here is what it says, in part, on this subject:

"We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities."

Upon this subject not only is the Clinton platform silent, but, upon a motion being made in the convention to endorse the Chicago platform which thus made the Force bill its leading issue, the motion was voted down by a vote of 271 to 13!

In the next place, the Clinton platform demands "the immediate passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver" [meaning at the old ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold.] That is to say, the Clinton platform advocates the passage of a bill which will require every farmer and other tax-payer in North Carolina to contribute his share of the 34 cents which the Government will thus be required to donate to the Nevada and Colorado silver mine owners. The Democratic platform says on this subject, in part, as follows:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

And, finally, for the present, the Clinton platform says:

We demand that the government shall issue legal tender notes in volume sufficient to meet the business needs of the country and that said legal tender notes should be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private, and we demand that the currency be increased as rapidly as possible to an amount not less than $50 per capita.

A demagogic inheritance from the laughable proposition to give each freedman forty acres and a mule, which it is needless to say finds no place in the platform of the party of the Constitution. The purpose, of course, was to mislead ignorant people into believing that they were to get $50 a piece without paying for it. Whereas, as a matter of fact, the issuance of so much money will only strengthen the hands that hold money now. A part will be absorbed as profits by the protected manufacturers who have, or may have, contracts with the government. A part will go to pay that 50 per cent. profit which the Clinton silver plank would donate to the Nevada mine owner. And the balance would be corruptly squandered, like the surplus Mr. Cleveland left in the Treasury, in providing for additional pensions and other schemes not beneficial to the farmers of this section.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Elsewhere will be found an interesting statement of the liberal offers which the University, with its splendid Faculty and equipment, holds out to the youth of the State. Every lover of North Carolina will join in the wish that President Winston's most sanguine hopes may be realized.

The Third Party Convention in session at Raleigh Tuesday, Mr. Marion Butler presiding, after some extraordinary scenes, put out a full State ticket, as follows: Governor, Dr. W. P. Exum, of Wayne; Lt. Governor, R. A. Cable, of Burke; Sec'y of State, Dr. L. M. Durham, of Cleveland; Auditor, Thos. B. Long, of Buncombe; Attorney General, W. H. Lyon, of Bladen; Sup't Public Instruction, Rev. W. J. Woody, Guilford; Electors at Large, Marion Butler and Harry Skinner; Justice Supreme Court, W. A. Guthrie, of Durham; Judge 12th District, W. H. Malone, of Buncombe.

SENATOR CARLISLE ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

How all the wild schemes of the Weaverites give up their vitality under the fierce light of the logic of the Constitution! It is not sufficient to cry "Jefferson and Jackson!" "Jefferson and Jackson!" as in the Clinton platform, and cause to stand in the shadow of these great names noxious weeds that wither when dragged from their shelter.

But then the discovery must be done with a master's hand, and it is a master's hand, the hand of Carlisle, that has done it. "I am opposed," says the great Kentuckian, as quoted in another column on the subject of silver, "I am opposed to free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality. No discrimination should be made in favor of one as against the other." Why? Because the Constitution confers upon the Government no right to discriminate. "Nor should any discrimination be made in favor of the holders of either gold or silver bullion and against the great body of the people who own other kinds of property." Why? Because that is common sense and common justice. And that is the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution, which is the embodiment of common sense as applied to human government. When that compact between the strong and the weak, the rich and the poor, is infringed upon in any particular, the inevitable penalty ensues. We have lately witnessed at Homestead what the perversion of the Government's power of taxation entails. The weak members of society applauded that at first, but are now its victims. "A great government," says Mr. Carlisle, "should treat all its citizens alike, and whenever it attempts to do otherwise it will engender a spirit of discontent which sooner or later must disturb the harmony if not the peace of society."

The weak members of society applaud again this new proposition to disturb the compact, under the plausible instigation of their enemies, and they would again as surely become its victims when too late to recall the effects of their acquiescence.

Again, says Mr. Carlisle: "I believe that gold and silver bullion should be treated exactly alike in the mints of the United States; that is, a dollar's worth of gold should be coined into a gold dollar, and a dollar's worth of silver should be coined into a silver dollar, and if no charge is made for the coining of one, then no charge should be made for coining the other."

The correctness of the coinage declaration of the Chicago platform then follows as a matter of course: "In my opinion, the declaration made upon this subject by the Democratic party at its recent National Convention is perfectly sound in principle, and enunciates the only true public policy."

And, the "coinage" of gold and silver being the only control over those metals which the Constitution confers, he states the case in a nutshell in this pregnant sentence:

"Coinage adds nothing to the intrinsic value of the metal."

JUDGE MacRAE.

No one disputes Judge MacRae's eminent fitness for a seat on the Supreme Court bench. Nor will it be said, we think, that any one is in any respect better qualified than he for such a position. That being so, other factors may be properly relied upon in determining a choice. For example, when the office seemed twice heretofore within his grasp, Judge MacRae has, with rare chivalry, withdrawn from candidature in behalf of other candidates who needed vindication from unworthy attacks upon them. And, again, the section which Judge MacRae represents, the Cape Fear section, though prolific of great lawyers, has not been honored with a representative on the Supreme Court bench for over half a century.

Judge MacRae's appointment at the hands of the Executive has been urged by the bars of Wake, New Hanover, Guilford, Bladen, Cumberland, Chatham, McDowell, Moore, Cherokee, Lincoln, Haywood, Stokes, Davidson, Rowan, Sampson, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Perquimans, Harnett, Yadkin, and a portion of the bar of Halifax.

We trust the Governor may see his way clear to gratifying the large number of his fellow citizens, who are actuated in this matter by a regard for the public welfare.

MR. CLEVELAND'S ELECTION OVERSHADOWS EVERY OTHER ELECTION—GOOD WORDS FOR THE OBSERVER.

A distinguished North Carolina editor, in a private letter to the editor of the OBSERVER, says: "I have read the OBSERVER on the Clinton Convention with interest and *instruction*. It will not do to compromise a principle. * * * Mr. Cleveland must not be defeated. His election overshadows in importance every other election."

And a brilliant ex-editor of the OBSERVER, now resident in Washington, D. C., writes as follows:

My Dear Major Hale:

I have felt for some time that I would like to write you of the great satisfaction I have derived from the OBSERVER under your signally able editorial management. Not that I expected less, or had a right to expect less, from your former editorship of the paper; but, at the same time, I have been so greatly pleased at its tone and policy and the contents of its columns that I have felt—what I believe any careful reader of the paper will readily concede—that as a political paper, presenting accurately and faithfully the principles and creed of the Democratic party, it has no superior in the South or in the country at large. This may seem extravagant praise; but I believe it is justified by the high standard you have maintained for your admirable journal.

I have been especially pleased at your good judgment in persistently keeping at the front as the great issue of the day the tariff question. It is patent that the people have allowed themselves to be deceived by the protectionists, the "robber barons," as my old friend Mr. Watterson calls them, and may be further deluded if they are not kept correctly informed by the press and through a campaign of political education. Your treatment of the matter meets more fully my conception of the proper exposition of the subject of the tariff than any thing I see, and I thoroughly enjoy every line of every one of your articles. I await more eagerly the arrival of the OBSERVER each Friday than I do the perusal of my local morning paper every morning at the breakfast table, and when it reaches me I turn instinctively to the editorial columns.

Again, I have felt great satisfaction in your courageous condemnation of the cowardly surrender of supposed Democrats on the occasion of the Clinton Convention. Mr. Cleveland and the Chicago platform—especially the tariff plank—need no apology or explanation, and the motto of our friends in the South should be, no compromise with Third partyism or weak-kneed Democracy, so-called.

I cannot conceive, anyhow, what such men as Dr. Cyrus Thompson, Harry Skinner and others can be thinking of, unless they are simply seeking to "sell their birthright for a mess of potage," and unless, as poor old Jo Turner used to say, they are dodging about to be "hit in the belly with a pone of bread." What relief to the people they can hope for outside the success of the Democratic party I cannot understand, and how they can seriously endorse the visionary, impracticable (if not revolutionary) tenets of the Third party, is quite too much for me.

Pray pardon this lengthy letter; but, above all things, keep up your good fight in your own good way.

With kindest regards, my dear sir,
I remain faithfully yours,
J. R. MYROVER.

CURRENT COMMENT.

If our snobbishly inclined newspapers will import English expressions, do let them use them appropriately. One of our Northern contemporaries speaks of a "house party" given at a hotel. A "house party" is the highest expression of hospitality known among the nobles and gentry of England, as an invitation to be a member of a house party is the highest social compliment that such a host can pay. The indispensable condition of a "house party" is that it be given at the home, the ancestral home, of the host, and the ancestral home of the kind of people who give "house parties" is not only invariably in the country, but usually is a noble pile, rarely if ever containing less than a hundred rooms. About these splendid mansions are not only such lawns as only England can display, parterres, noble terraces, statues, fountains, and greenhouses hundreds of feet long, but thousands of acres of well-kept parkland surround them, over which herds of deer roam; while stables, shippons and kennels house scores of blooded horses, or fine cattle, or hunting dogs. When the house party is assembled, usually in the Autumn and after the rising of Parliament which takes place in latter August, a pretty uniform routine is kept up for the week or more of the entertainment. There is hunting (which means fox-hunting); grouse and pheasant shooting in season; fishing in the meres (as the pretty expanses of lake, which are the invariable adjunets of these stately homes, are called) during the day; and whist and dancing at night. An interesting thing to note is that no two unmated English people sleep in the same room, while to every guest or married pair of guests is assigned a sitting room, bedroom or bedrooms, and bathroom. In a polished metal slide upon the door which gives entrance to each of these suites of apartments is slipped a card upon which is written: "The Countess of So and So," "The Marquess of This," "The Earl of That," and so on down to the Honorables and Esquires. Each guest is provided with a valet of the bed-room, if he have not his own, who helps dress him, and a footman who follows his heel down stairs. These obsequious creatures wear splendid liveries, and their big calves are encased in white silk stockings. A tablet of ivory or porcelain stares you in the face in each guests' room, giving what might be called the programme for the day. Morning mail arrives such a time: departs at such a time. Evening mail, the same. Morning prayers in the Chapel—(each of these mansions has its chapel built in or adjoining the house, and its chaplain.) Luncheon 1 o'clock. Tea 6 o'clock. Dinner 8 o'clock. Supper 12. No hour is set for breakfast, which is an unceremonious meal served all the morning.

It will be seen therefore that a "house party" is a thing not to be lightly spoken of or entered upon, much less to be located at that thing most abhorred by the home-loving Englishman, a hotel. The suggestion would kill a live Englishman and cause a dead one to turn in his grave.

* * *

We learn from the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger* that there are now forty six Confederate veterans in the Soldier's Home at Raleigh—an institution, by the way, first proposed and contributed to by the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Carr.

* * *

We grieve to learn of the death of Mrs. Hannah Emerson Ashe, wife of Capt. S. A. Ashe, editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which occurred at her home in that city on Saturday.

* * *

What an excellent thing it is to have a little leaven in the lump! That one Duplin delegate who voted straight has evidently risen in his might in that fine old county.

See the statement in another column of the political position of our friend of the *Robesonian* as given by himself. Mr. McDiarmid is a true man, and his words deserve respect.

OBSERVATIONS.

The following is an analysis of the various professions of the members of the British Parliament elected:

Bankers and financiers,	21
Barristers,	142
Brewers,	18
Builders and architects,	2
Colliery proprietors,	15
Diplomatists,	18
Engineers,	9
Estate agents,	6
Farmers and agriculturists,	10
Landowners,	83
Ironmasters and metal merchants,	10
Labor representatives,	15
Manufacturers,	57
Medical profession,	10
Merchants,	55
Ex-ministers of religion,	1
Newspaper proprietors and journalists,	35
Peers' sons and brothers,	34
Retired business men,	18
Shipowners,	19
Solicitors,	21
Stockbrokers,	4
University Professors,	9
Military and naval officers,	53

The Army and Navy list consists of captains, twenty; colonels, four; lieutenant generals, three; lieutenant-colonels, eight; lieutenants, ten; major-general, one; majors, four; naval commanders, two; rear-admirals, one. In addition to the number of fifty-three officers elected to Parliament serving in the Army and Navy, there are also fifty two officers in the auxiliary forces, distributed among the yeomanry, militia and volunteers, and the total therefore is 105 of military men in Parliament. The brewers and distillers have reduced the number of their representatives, as in the last Parliament their number was twenty-four, and now, in consequence of deaths and resignations, it stands at eighteen.

THE COST OF NEGRO DOMINATION.

The Republican Force Bill the Symbol of Negro Race Rule in the South.

New York Sun.]

The Republican force bill has come to be accepted as the symbol of black race rule in the South. How few persons, in other States, fully comprehended the ruthless wrongs it recalls and the blighting menaces it revives and renews!

At the close of the war, by the Federal census of 1870, the colored population exceeded the white population in three Southern States, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina; and it was large, but not in the majority, in Alabama, Florida, Virginia and North Carolina. Under the rule of ignorant black men and mercenary white adventurers from Northern States, backed by Federal bayonets, the men of the South were mercilessly robbed of their remaining possessions. A vast burden of debt was imposed upon these prostrate States. This is the record of pillage in six years:

State	Debt at close of war.	Debt after six years.	Increase.
Alabama.	$ 7,945,000	$52,761,917	$44,816,927
Arkansas,	2,084,179	1,9398,000	17,318,821
Florida,	370.517	15,797,587	15,426,970
Georgia,	2,670,750	42,500,500	39,889,750
Louisiana,	11,000,000	40,021,734	29,021,734
N Carolina,	12,669,245	34,887,464	22, 98,219
S. Carolina.	4,407,958	22,480,516	18,072,558
Texas,	2,000,000	14,930,000	12,930,000
Virginia,	33,248,141	47,000,896	22,842,725
Total,	$76,415,790	$289,92·.584	$213,512,694

But it was not only in respect to pecuniary indebtment that the blight of negro rule fell heavily upon the south. Wherever such a rule existed, and while it endured, turbulence and disorder reigned supreme. Armed enmity prevailed between the two races. Collisions were frequent, and murderous affrays of constant occurrence. Whenever a man of one race was killed by men of the other race there followed, inevitably, a reprisal; so that whole communities, instead of being devoted to the pursuits of industry and thrift and progress in the arts of peace, were kept under virtual martial law, and without other protection to life and property than was afforded by volunteer organizations of white men, calling themselves the "White League," or of black men, under a variety of names, as the case might be. Emigration halted at the threshold of these States, pinioned in its progress by bayonets. Capital did not venture into enterprises which under other conditions would have rapidly repaid the investment. With State and Federal courts in conflict, and their representatives in frequent collision, there was no security of law, and the violent process of mob rule often superseded the action of the orderly tribunals established by the constitution for the settlement of disputes.

Not alone were the people pillaged, and not alone did the evils of shameless maladministration flourish, but other troubles began to taint the whole governments system in the United States. The right of local self-government having been taken away, there were constant appeals to Federal interference and demands for centralism. Neither party in the negro-ridden States accepted as conclusive the returns of the elections. In Louisiana, where the spirit of revolution reared itself most flagrantly, there were it 1868, again in 1872, and for the Third time in 1876, two sets of presidential returns, and two boards of officers. Each claiming an exclusive lawful authority over the canvass. Of the confusion and uncertainty which existed in several other Southern States the unparalleled enormity of the election fraud of 1876 was the best evidence. The will of the voters in these States was absolutely stifled.

The Newbern Colored Fair.

The white people of this famed old Eastern city, says a Newbern correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, are anxious to show their interest in anything which concerns the well being of the colored people here, and therefore they allow them the use of the Fish and Oyster fair grounds annually to make exhibits of their skill in the mechanic and industrial arts and to present evidences of their constant progress. For this the colored people show their warm appreciation by giving the Fair their hearty support and patronage, and yearly make a most creditable exhibit. This year is not an exception to the rule. The exhibit was as good as any yet seen and the interest is unabated.

The different halls were well filled with quilts, pictures, fine needle-work, work of art, drawings, agricultural products and everything usually seen at similar fairs held by their white neighbors. The specimens of fine bread, jellies, preserved fruits and fine cakes indicated that the race has not lost its cleverness for doing work of this kind as well as of yore. And, too, the stock exhibits were good and creditable. The races included some excellent horses, which were well driven by both colored and white drivers and made excellent time. White and colored people alike enjoyed them. The baseball clubs were represented from all the leading towns in the State. The Charlotte club the crack colored club of the State taking the first prize, and Newberne the second. The games were quite as good, and as well contested as have been seen in the State anywhere. Two features of unusual interest were the presence of two colored slack-wire walkers, one 12 years of age and the other 19, and both perfect in their skill in doing many excellent things suspended in the air.

John C. Dancy, Collector of the port of Wilmington, delivered the principal address on Wednesday to a large, enthusiastic and appreciative crowd, and his advice was considered timely, pertinent and necessary, as he pointed out the duty of the race now, if it would attain to that point in the scale of manhood, occupied by other races, which have outstripped them by reason of better opportunities and rarer privileges. He pointed out the need of industrial training as an auxiliary to other needful education, in order that the hand may not be neglected in the education which is sought. He plead for more skilled mechanics and artisans to continue the work so faithfully carried on by the fathers in the past.

Summed up it amounts to this: The Republican party has no vitality and strength of its own in North Carolina. But it can help the Democratic kickers to beat the old party of principle and honesty, and then we will souse our hands up to the elbow in Uncle Sam's swill-tub. In this sign we conquer—vote with the Democratic bolters and thus gather the spoils. Are the white men stark fools and base enough to play the game for the Radicals? November will show.—*Wilmington Messenger.*

The University's Liberal Offers.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Aug. 13, 1892.

Hon E. J. Hale,

MY DEAR SIR:—I would be glad if you could find space in the OBSERVER for the enclosed article.* It would not only be of general interest, but it would doubtless enable many bright boys to get to the University. We are at a crisis now in the career of the University. A few years of hard labor and steady growth will give us 500 students and put us on a firm basis.

Your editorials in the OBSERVER, and indeed the careful editing of the entire paper, should not only help to educate our people but also serve as fine models to the press.

Yours very truly,
GO. T. WINSTON.

*See fourth page.

A visitor to the Holly Springs section of this county declares that he heard Third party fanatics say while there that they would never have anything to do with even a preacher who supported Cleveland. The report comes here that at the State Alliance meeting it was decided to support no man who would dare to say he was for Cleveland. In other words Cleveland was made the issue, just as Mr. Marion Butler said last February he would be. Apropos of Mr. Butler, an esteemed and gallant Democrat here said to-day (while reading the letter sent Congressman Watson, of Georgia, by his constituents, apologizing for ever having voted for him and promising that they would atone for their error by voting against him whenever they get an opportunity) that he thought the Democrats of Sampson county might with marked propriety address a similar communication to Mr. Butler and pledge themselves to act likewise. News from the Second district is that Thorne, the Third party candidate for Congress is drawing a good many colored voters from Cheatham. Woodward's chances are particularly fine.—*Raleigh Correspondent Wilmington Messenger.*

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

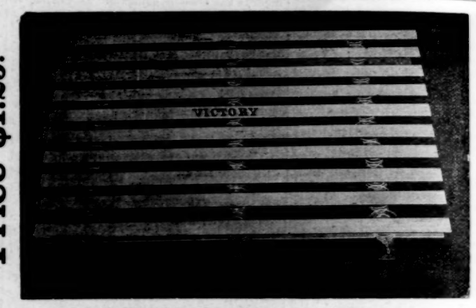
"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



Price $1.25. Price $1.25.

Grand Midsummer Bargains!

Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,
MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,
3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
July 7, 1892—tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Medical College of Virginia,
RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.
For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN,
July 14, 1892.—3m Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

CAROLINA
-Machine Company-
MANUFACTURERS OF
Saw Mill Machinery,
DEALERS IN
"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers
Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 19, 1891.

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.
WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A
FULL LINE
Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turned work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.
☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜
Feb'y 4, 1892—tf

R. M. NIMOCKS,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.
AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE
June 23, 1892—tf

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK
THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.
The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.
Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.
If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.
May 26, 1892.—4m

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

Z. W. WHITEHEAD, City Editor.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

Fine Fruit.

The most beautiful basket of fruit we have seen in many a day came to us from our friend Mr. J. W. Pearce, raised at his Bordeaux vineyard near this city—pears, peaches, apples and several varieties of grapes.

Church Notes.

Rev. R. E. Pee e will preach in the Baptist Church on Sunday next at 11 A. M.

Rev. W. Beatty Jennings, of Bennettsville, preached two fine sermons in the Presbyterian Church last Sunday which we have heard highly praised.

Erroneous Notice.

A notice which got into this column by mistake last week concerning Mr. J. G. Shaw's appointments, was intended of course to repeat an announcement made the day before that Mr. Shaw's appointments to speak had been cancelled.

First Sweet Potatoes.

Mr. S. B. Talbot, of Flea Hill, will accept our thanks for the first sweet potatoes of the season. Mr. Talbot is one of Cumberland's most successful farmers, and in the growth of other commodities is equally as successful as with sweet potatoes.

First open Cotton Bowle.

Mr. Thos. Maultsby carrys off the prize for the first open cotton bolls of the season for 1892, taken from his farm about 2 miles from town last Monday the 15th, and presented to the Observer. Alabama has already sold the first bale of new cotton, on New York Exchange, for 10¼ cents per pound. The crop in sight for '92 has been put down at 8,200,000 bales.

Cumberland Tea.

Speaking of the tea grown in Cumberland county, the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger*, says:

In a handsome glass jar in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture is a lot of uncolored tea grown by Mrs. J. M. Smith, near Fayetteville. It is to be sent to the World's Fair. Samples of this tea were tested here to-day and found quite good.

"Hold Robeson and Save the State."

Ex-sheriff McEachern, of Robeson, was in town Monday and when questioned about the outlook in his county, said things politically were looking better in upper Robeson, while the lower part of the county, was "to the contrary, quite the reverse." He predicts, however, that with the campaign of education among the people, though their minds have been poisoned, we can "hold Robeson and save the State."

For More Manufacturing.

The Observer is glad to note a movement on foot for the establishment of a furniture factory in Fayetteville. Just such an enterprise we believe would pay here, as they have in every instance, wherever properly managed, yielded quite a handsome revenue to the proprietors. We venture the assertion that there is not another town in the State, the size of Fayetteville, without such an institution. If, then, it pays elsewhere, why not here?

Senatorial Conventions.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention to nominate a candidate for the 15th Senatorial district, embracing the counties of Sampson, Harnett and Bladen, has been called to meet at Roseboro on the 31st inst. The Weaverites hold their convention for the same Senatorial district at Parkersburg on the 27th, to nominate a candidate for the Senate—also Marion Butler has been endorsed by the latter.

Base Ball.

Fayetteville has the base ball fever in earnest. On Monday and Tuesday two of the most exciting games of the season were played in this city, between Fayetteville and Rocky Mount, the former defeating the latter on Monday by a score of 10 to 0, with the boot on the other leg on Tuesday, when Rocky Mount downed Fayetteville by a score of 4 to 3. Both days the spectators could be numbered by the hundreds, who lively cheered every point scored by either side. At night the young men of this city tendered the visiting club a ball in Brandt's Hall.

Cumberland Wheat.

Mr. J. N. Talbot, residing about five miles from town, has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, that wheat can be grown successfully in Cumberland county as well as in the West. And as an evidence of this fact has placed on our table a specimen of the Long Berry variety, as fine as we ever saw, of a yield of 40 bushels to the acre. Until our people reconsider and adopt some of the *ante bellum* ways of farming and living, by looking more closely after their smokehouses and corn cribs, hard times, with little or no money, will continue to stare them in the face. Let home supplies take precedence over market crops.

State Alliance Officers.

Mr. G. W. Lawrence, of Happy Valley, and John C. Bain, of Flea Hill, represented Cumberland in the annual meeting of the Farmers' State Alliance at Greensboro the past week, where the following officers for the ensuing year were named: President, Marion Butler, of Sampson; Vice-President, T. B. Long, of Buncombe; Treasurer and Secretary, W. H. Worth; Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow, State Lecturer, *vice* Mr. Bell a Democrat; J. O. Henry, of Macon, Door-Keeper, *vice* W. H. Tomlinson, of Cumberland; Assistant Door-Keeper, H. E. King, of Onslow; Chaplain, Rev. John Ammond, of Madison; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. S. Holt, of Alamance.

Politics in Duplin and Things Generally.

In the charming little village of Kenansville, Duplin county, on Monday, the 1st inst., Capt. Octavius Coke, with the "voice of many waters," and Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, with Chas. B. Aycock, Esq., one of the Cleveland electors at large in North Carolina, opened their campaign ball and baptised anew the followers of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland in the font of Democracy and scored a magnificent victory for Cleveland and Carr and our State and National tickets by reclaiming backsliders, strengthening the weak-kneed and fortifying the timid against the assaults of Weaver and his cohorts.

Capt. Coke began his masterly effort with a touching and eloquent tribute to the history old Duplin, her noble sons and worthy sires, in war as well as in peace, and referred to her accustomed Democratic majority of one thousand to fourteen hundred in the past, as a ray of sunshine when the dark clouds of Republican misrule and debauchery in the State were hovering over and around the capitol at Raleigh, and appealed to his hearers to bear aloft in the present campaign the flag and principles of their fathers to a glorious victory in November. Judging from the hearty and repeated cheering of Capt. Coke's speech throughout, his words went straight to the hearts of his hearers and will bear good and wholesome fruit in November. His discussion of the issues involved in the present campaign were clear and forcible, and the lines between the Alliance and the Peoples' party distinctly drawn, with the sophistries of the latter laid bare in striking contrast to the time honored principles of Democracy.

Mr. Aycock, who never makes a poor speech, excelled himself on this occasion, and spoke more on national issues. He took up the charge against Mr. Cleveland that he was a "tool and pet of Wall street," and for argument sake accepted the power and influence of that money centre, conceded by the Third partyites, and challenged any man in the crowd to show him why, if Wall street exerted the great influence attributed to it, that Mr. Cleveland, their idol and pet did not get a single one of the 72 votes cast in the Chicago National Convention from the State of New York in which Wall street existed. With sarcasm and ridicule and facts unanswerably put he exploded this foolish charge and put to route and shame the advocates of such a foolhardy doctrine and warned the people of the dangers that would inevitably follow the election of Harrison and the enactment of the force bill into a law. Mr. Aycock was applauded to the echo and the good effects of his speech were apparent on all sides.

For some time past the political waters of Duplin have been considerably muddled by disorganizers, and in the State and Congressional conventions held this year this fact was apparent to even the most superficial observer. So great indeed was the dissatisfaction at one time that the People's party boasted that they would sway the county by six hundred majority. But on Saturday the 30th ult., the People's party held their primaries to elect delegates to the State convention, when much to their surprise and disgust, only about one sixth of the voting population of the county turned out. In one or two townships we were told that not a single voter attended the primaries, and from what we could gather, the old county is rapidly taking her accustomed place in the Democratic column for one thousand Democratic majority in November.

Duplin Superior Court was in session, Judge Spier Whitaker presiding, Q. H. Allen, Esq., prosecuting for State, who dispatched business and adjourned on Tuesday night.

Barring cotton, the crops generally are very fine, and the people in tolerably fair spirits, and ready for a hot campaign.

A Gala Day.

The Celebration here next week ot the 99th aniversary of the organization of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, with an old fashioned basket picnic, of ante-bellum days, will be an occasion fraught with many pleasures and happy recollections by all who participate in the exercises of the day.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock the company will meet in their armory and proceed to the election of officers; thence to the passenger depot of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. to meet and escort the visiting military to the fair grounds, where the target practice and contest for the prizes will take place. The Companies from a distance invited to participate in the festivities of the day and contest for the prizes are the Wilmington Light Infantry, Lumberbridge Light Infantry, Bennettsville Rifles and Maxton Guards, with the Naval Reserves of Fayetteville. Each Company will be awarded a prize in contesting for which no other company will be permitted to enter; prizes to be furnished by the F. I. L. I.

A committee has been appointed in every township throughout the county to invite their lady and gentlemen friends to come and bring their baskets and contribute by their presence and otherwise to the success of the occasion. With a committee of 25 to arrange the tables, etc, and a bountiful supply of eatables almost in sight no fears need be entertained that everybody will have all they could ask for. Our people do nothing by halves and the fact that it is to be a Cumberland county pic-nic is a guarantee within itself that every thing will be in "apple pie" order and every body will go home rejoicing Hon. Elias Carr, Candidate for Governor will honor the event with his presence and be the guest of the Company during his stay in the city, likewise Mr. C. B. Aycock of Goldsboro. The Observer is further authorized to invite every body in Cumberland county to come and bring their baskets, Republicans, Democrats, Third parties and prohibitionists. Music by the F. I. L. I. Cornet Band.

Mr. J. W. Atkinson, of Dunn, spent a short while in town last Thursday, and reports his Democracy as solid as the "Rock of ages."

CUMBERLAND DEMOCRACY.

Unterrified and Undimmed, in Convention Assembled, Names a Strong and the Winning Ticket.

Pursuant to a call by the Executive Committee, the County Democratic Convention of Cumberland, was called to order here last Thursday by H. L. Cook, Esq., and Hon. Jas. C. MacRae, made temporary chairman, and afterwards permanent chairman, Z. W. Whithead and B. T. McBryde, secretaries.

On credentials the following committee was named by townships:

Cross Creek—J. D. McNeill.
Seventy First—Duncan Shaw, Sr.
Cedar Creek—
Rockfish—Z. B. Newton.
Flea Hill—T. W. Devane.
Black River—
Quwhiffle—S. J. Cameron.
Gray's Creek—
Carver's Creek—Geo. D. Ehott.
Beaver Dam—Alex. Hales.
Little River—J. Hector Smith.

A motion was then made by Maj. A. A. McKethan, and carried, that all Democrats in good and regular standing from the townships not represented, be admitted as delegates to the convention.

After a brief absence the credential committee reported all of the 11 townships represented except Black River.

Nominations for the Legislature and County officers were then made as follows:

House of Representatives—H. L. Cook and Rev. E. J. Edwards.
Senate—John B. McLauchlin.
Sheriff—Jas. B. Smith.
Register of Deeds—H. L. Hall.
Treasurer—J. B. Troy.
Coroner—Dr. J. F. Highsmith.
Surveyor—J. Hector Smith.

Relative to the death Hon. Joseph J. Davis, of the Supreme Court, and the appointment of Hon. J. C. MacRae, of Fayetteville, as his successor, the following resolations were offered by the Hon. Geo. M. Rose, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas: We, the Democracy of Cumberland county, in general convention assembled, have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of that true and tried patriot, that noble, just and impartial Judge, the Hon. J. J. Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina and, whereas, the position he so faithfully held is shortly to be filled by the appointment of his Excellency the Governor of North Carolina; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of Cumberland county, recognizing in the person of Hon. J. C. MacRae all those attributes which constitute a true, noble and upright Judge, heartily, earnestly and unanimously request the Hon. T. M. Holt, Governor of North Carolina, to honor our worthy and upright fellow-citizen with the appointment to the position of Associate Justice made vacant by the death of the Hon. J. J. Davis.

The convention was large, harmonious and enthusiastic, and wildly cheered the very mention of the names of Cleveland and Stevenson, and Carr and Doughton, and throughout the entire proceedings not a jar was created to check the onward progress of pure Democracy to the glorious victory awaiting us in November.

On taking the chair, Judge MacRae made a telling speech of about fifteen minutes, forcibly depicting the hardships and humiliation that would inevitably follow upon the heels of Harrison's re-election, and the enactment of the force bill measure with negro rule in the South, and used the split in the Democratic party of 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was elected on the Republican ticket, to illustrate the calamities to the Southern people in the event of a split now, with victory almost in sight. The Judge was frequently interrupted with applause, and all in all made one of the happiest hits of the campaign, upon which he was heartily congratulated.

The ticket nominated is a strong one, from beginning to end, and will win in November.

THE WEAVERITES.

Notwithstanding the Third party, or Weaverites, had participated in and captured some of the primaries held on the 4th, they held a caucus in the Court House early on the morning of the convention, and resolved that they would part with their Democratic brethren, and therefore declined to take any further part in the convention's proceedings, calling one of their own to meet here on the 10th prox.

Judge MacRae for the Supreme Court.

A delegation from Fayetteville headed by and composed of the Hon. Geo. M. Rose, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, Capt. A. B. Williams, Col. J. A. Pemberton, Sheriff J. B. Smith, Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot, H. L. Cook, Esq., J. D. McNeill and Walter Leak went up to Raleigh Monday where they formally presented the claims and urged the appointment of ex-Judge Jas. C. MacRae, of this place, for the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, caused by the death of Hon. Jos. J. Davis, of Louisburg. The Governor cordially received and heard the delegation and announced that he would make the appointment next Monday, the 22nd inst. From Mr. Cook, one of the party, we learn that there are only 22 applicants for the place, hailing from Murphy to Manteo and from the Virginia to the South Carolina line.

A Most Remarkable Escape.

Mr. George Myrover's little four year old child, ————, had a novel experience and most miraculous escape from a tragic death one night the past week, by walking out of the second story window of Mrs. U. C. Myrover's residence on Haymount. It seems that the child fell from the bed on which it was sleeping during the night, and in a semi-conscious state, crawled out of the window, while supposing it was getting back in the bed, its clothes coming in contact with two nails by which it hung suspended in the air, fifteen feet from the ground. Finally the nails gave way and the child fell to a plank pavement or cellar door below, sustaining painful, though we are glad to say, not fatal injuries. Had the nails not been there the fall would have no doubt caused almost instant death. It is a little remarkable that Mr. J. H. Myrover, now on the staff of the Charlotte *Oeserver*, on one occasion had a similar experience with the same window, his mother arriving just in time to save him from the awful fate awaiting him.

People and their Movements.

Maj. Jno. N. Prior spent a few days in Winston the past week.

Rev. W. F. Watson, of Dunn, was a Fayetteville visitor the past week.

Mr. R. T. Jennings, of Mississippi, is visiting relatives in Fayetteville.

Mrs. R. W. Bidgood and little Miss Isabelle, are enjoying the sea breezes at Marlboro sound.

Miss Sue Haigh is at home again from an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. C. W. Huske at Tifton, Ga.

Mrs. C. W. Huske, of Tifton, Ga., is spending a few days with her many old friends in Fayetteville.

Mr. John Maultsby is at home again, after a trip through Pender, Duplin, and Sampson, and reports crops fine.

Capt. J. H. Carrie and family will occupy their new and handsome residence on Haymount in about two weeks.

Rev. W. Beatty Jennings, of Bennettsville, spent a portion of the past week with his brother, Mr. E. H. Jennings, of this place.

Messrs. Albert and Robt. Williams, of Wilmington, are spending a few days with relatives and friends in Fayetteville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Fife have returned to the city from quite a prolonged stay at Carolina Beach preparatory to getting things in readiness for Mr. Fife's fall campaign.

Frank I. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte and Democratic Candidate for Attorney General, spent the day here yesterday *enroute* to the Red Springs Fair, where he speaks to-day.

Rev. A. G. McManaway, of Charlotte, and one of the editors of the *N. C. Baptist*, spent a portion of this and last week in Fayetteville, preparatory to making additionable improvements in the paper.

Miss Ila Marrington, of Cumberland, N. C., who has been visiting her friend, Miss Mollie Tatum, of McColl's, S. C., has returned to her home, accompanied by Miss Tatum, who will be her guest for a few days.

The Observer was delighted to have a visit this week from Mr. R. E. Heide, of Wilmington, but in former yeaas a resident of Fayetteville. Mr. Heide is the vice consul from Norway and Sweeden at the port of Wilmington.

Mr. J. R. Overton Drowned at Wilmington.

Relative to the drowning of Mr. J. R. Overton at Wilmington Monday night last, the Morning *Star* of that place says:

Mr. Jack Overton, a Confederate veteran and pensioner of Cumberland county, formerly a member of the 51st regiment, Co. D, came down yesterday evening on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad to join his fellow pensioners at the encampment. The boat arrived at Point Peter at 11.30 last night and in the darkness, while coming off the boat at the depot on this side of the river, he fell into the water and was drowned. There was a large number of passengers on the boat—most of them Confederate veterans—but their efforts to save Mr. Overton were unavailing.

Later and more authentic information is that Mr. Overton was drowned on the Point Peter side of the river; and walked off the wharf into the river. The railroad officials made every effort to rescue him but were unsuccessful.

In the war Mr. Overton was a gallant soldier, a hard and fearless fighter, and was never known to shirk his duty on the field. He was about 55 years old and leaves a wife and family to mourn his death, with many old comrades to deplore his unfortunate demise. The remains of Mr. Overton have since been found and forwarded to Fayetteville for interment.

Democratic County Executive Committee.

Immediately after the adjournment of the County Democratic convention here last Thursday, the Executive Committee of the various townships met in the Town Hall, and proceeded to organize for the approaching fight, by the election of our fellow townsman, J. D. McNeill, Esq., chairman of the committee. The new committee is composed of J. D. McNeill, W. B. Draughon, Z. B. Newton, Geo. D. Elliott, N. M. D. Clark.

All of whom are fire-tried and true-blue Democrats, and who will be found in the thickest of the fight for the success of Democratic principles and white supremacy in North Carolina until the sun goes down on election day in November next.

In the townships where the Weaverites captured the primaries, and an abortive effort was made to elect Democratic township committeemen, due provision will be made, and all things remedied as early as practicable.

Officers for Another Year.

Messrs. H. R. Horne and A. J. Cook, of this city, attended the State Pharmaceutical Association in session at Raleigh the past week, when officers for another year were elected as follows: President, H. R. Chears, of Plymouth; Vice-Presidents, N. D. Fetzer, of Concord; J. H. Bobbit, of Raleigh, and W. G. Thomas, of Louisburg; Treasurer, A. J. Cook, of Fayetteville; Secretary, F. W. Hancock, of Oxford; Member of the Board of Pharmacy, W. H. Wearn, of Charlotte. Winston was selected as the place of meeting in 1893. Short addresses were made by our popular townsmen, Mr. H. R. Horne, and others.

President Winston of the State University addressed the association, and pledged his aid and co-operation for the plan to have a chair of pharmacy established at the University. The meeting was a profitable and pleasant one to those present.

Postoffice Matters.

Since our last issue postoffices have been established in North Carolina, as follows: Cromartie, Robeson county, with Walter L. Rankin, post master; Porter, Stanly county, E. W. Stedman, postmaster. North Carolina postoffices will be discontinued as follows: Atlantic, Carteret county, mail to Davis; Blue's, Moore county, after August 15th, when special service to the latter place will be discontinued. On and after August 15 mail service from Bostick's Mills to Mt. Gilead will be changed so as to end at Mangum, omitting Mt. Gilead.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

All Aboard for Red Springs.

Mayor Pearsall of Red Springs was in the city Monday and reports a fine outlook for the Fair at that place this week. Capt. S. B. Alexander, member of Congress from the pan-handle district, will deliver the opening address on Thursday. Hon. Elias Carr, Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak on Friday and Julian S. Carr, of Durham, will make the address to the veterans on Saturday.

Special trains will be run between Fayetteville and Red Springs every day, leaving here at 8:30 A. M., arriving at Red Springs at 9:35; returning will leave Red Springs for Fayetteville at 6 P. M. It will indeed be a grand "gathering of the clans," and all who go are assured a pleasant trip.

Capt. Alexander Re-nominated.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, was re-nomited at Lumberton last week for a seat in the 53rd Congress, from the 6th district. The convention was composed of straight out Democracy, and Capt. Alexander's nomination was made with a whoop. Sol. C. Weil, Esq., of Wilmington, was chosen Presidential elector for Cleveland. The noble old Roman, Hon. Alfred Rowland, of Robeson, had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the Convention.

Why This!

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

The answer to your local paragraph headed, "Why This?" is found in two facts. 1. There are 14 pastorate charges in the district, and but four delegates are allowed by the law of the church as the representatives of a District in an Annual Conference. Any male member of the church, 25 years of age, who has been a member for six years next preceding his election is eligible. We have in the Fayetteville District 9,184 members. With so large a membership it has been a remarkable good fortune that Hay St. Church has been so uniformly represented in the past, when there were charges that had never been represented in the Annual Conference.

2. Probably a stronger reason than the foregoing is found in the fact that there was but little consultation between the electors before going into the election. There was but one of the four delegates from Hay St. Church present at the District Conference, and he used his influence for one of the absent delegates. I am morally certain had not brother Lamb insisted on the election of an absent member he would himself have been elected.

There were not offices enough to "go round," and "rotation" is sometimes beneficial.

W. H. Moore.

Republican Prospects in the West.

A special to the *World* from Washington says that the published programme of the President's movements during the fall are concluded, with the announcement that in October he will make a trip through the Northwest. It has been learned that the trip is considered essential by the Republican managers in that section, and that extensive arrangements are in progress.

In private the managers confess that the situation is alarming for their party, and the President's trip is the last card. The President will be accompanied by Senator McMillan, Secy. Rusk, Congressmen Burrows, Henderson, Dolliver and other lights. Ex-Senator Spooner is accredited with having suggested the journey. He confesses that no Republican victory is to be expected there this fall without the hardest campaigning.

The Third Party in Cumberland.

At a mass meeting held at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, August 11, 1892, the Peoples' party in Cumberland county was organized by electing the following gentlemen as County Executive Committee: D. C. Downing, Chairman; C. C. McLellan, Wm. Hatcher, T. H. McLean and Cyrus Murphy.

On motion, the following were appointed to act as chairmen of the different township Executive Committees, and requested to meet with the Congressional convention in Fayetteville, August 23rd, as delegates to that convention:

Little River—W. M. Gaddy.
Beaver Dam—D. M. Beard.
Carver's Creek—D. Colvin.
Gray's Creek—I. D. McFadyen.
Quewhiffle—J. M. Graham.
Black River—K. J. Rhodes.
Flea Hill—G. T. Cade.
Rockfish—J. F. Musselwhite.
Cedar Creek—E. T. Usher.
Cross Creek—H. N. Bizzel.
Seventy-First—W. B. Jackson.

The following were appointed as delegates to the State Convention: W. M. Gaddy, D. M. Beard, F. Collier, A. Gainey, Z. Taylor, E. S. Sanders, J. McCall, N. C. Thagard, John McDuffie, J. M. Graham.

D. C. Downing, Ch'n.
W. W. Autry, Sec'y.

In Onslow County.

A Convention of the Peoples' party of Onslow county was held at Jacksonville, on Saturday, August 6th.

John M. Franck presided and E. J. Lanier and W. W. Russell were made secretaries.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the Omaha Platform, and the nomination of Weaver and Fields for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, also ratifying the action of the Fayetteville Convention and the nomination of Koonce for Congress, and of Perry for Elector in the Third District. The Convention declared in favor of a State and County Ticket, and elected delegates to the State and Senatorial District Conventions.

The county primaries will be held on the 3rd of September, and the county convention to nominate the county ticket will be held at Jacksonville on the 10th of September.

Dr. Harman in Wilmington.

Dr. D. S. Harman, the Russian optician, is now permanently located in Wilmington, N. C., and has opened a suite of rooms just below the New Hanover Bank, on Princess street. He is very nicely situated and has as pleasant room as we ever saw. You go in the main entrance, up one flight of stairs and turn to the right, where you are met by a polite assistant who heartily entertains you until the doctor can be summoned. The doctor, in his usual smiles, enters from an adjoining room and certainly makes you feel at home. He will then conduct you through, showing you and explaining the different machines for testing the eye. His rooms are known as Nos. 2 and 3 and are in the Allen building. They are elegantly fitted up. His callers through the day are numerous and always welcomed and treated with great court sy. Besides the work in Wilmington he has patients from all over the State and from South Carolina and Georgia—people troubled with their eyes call to see him and have glasses fitted. Every one knows when he was here he did a great deal of work for persons all over this and adjoining counties, and he gave satisfaction in every instance. He is a first-class gentleman and acts squarely with every one, and the people all over the State have learned to trust him. Any one troubled with their eyes can call on him at his office in Wilmington and be examined and have glasses made for them. Examination free and satisfaction assured in every instance.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containg nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache. Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOUR YOUNG MULES sound and in good condition. Will be sold cheap for cash or on time to responsible parties. May be seen at Geo. A. Burns's livery stable.

H. W. LILLY.
Aug. 18, 1892. 2t

FOR SALE,

TWO FINE LARGE MULES, seven years old.

For cash or on time for approved security.

Apply to

W. J. McDONALD,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 18, 1892. 2w

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of J. M. Tew, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated on or before the 18th day of August, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons due the estate will please make payment at once.

L. H. TEW, Adm'r of J. M. Tew.
Z. B. Newton, Attorney.
Aug. 18, 1892. 6pd

H. H. H.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS OFFER

Sash, Doors and Blinds

At the Lowest Prices

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN REACHED.

If you need anything in this line now is your time. Bring your memorandum and see what nice goods ours are.

We have a few FRONT DOORS we will make special concessions on.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
Aug. 18, 1892—tf

RED SPRINGS FAIR!

August 18, 19 and 20.

Open for Entries Wednesday, 17th.

Hon. Elias Carr will speak Friday, the 19th Farmers' Day.

Col. Julian S. Carr, Saturday, the 20th, Old Soldiers' Day.

Hons. Octavius Coke and J. C. Scarboro expected to speak Thursday, the 18th, Ladies' and Children's Day.

RACES EVERY DAY!

Music every day by the celebrated F. I. L. I. Band.

H. McEACHERN, President.
J. R. McLEAN, Secretary.
August 11, 1892. 2t

FOR RENT,

That desirable residence on Thornton Avenue, occupied by Capt. R. A. Southerland. Possession given September 1st. Apply to

F. W. THORNTON.
Aug. 11, 1892—2t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

N. C. Bacon—		Fodder,	85
Hog Round,	11	Hides—	
Sides,	10¼	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½	Flint—damaged,	1@3
West. Bulk Meats—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	2
Shoulders,	6¼	Iron—	
Western Bacon—		American,	3
Sides,	10	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15	Lard—	
Bagging,	8@9	N. Caro.ina,	10
Beef—		Western,	9
On foot,	3	Leather—	
Dressed,	5@6	Upper, country,	35@40
Beeswax,	20	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Butter—		Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
North Carolina,	20@25	Molasses,	25@40
Northern	30@00	Nails—	
Coffee—		(12d basis),	2.40
Java,	30	Pork—	
Rio,	20@00	Fresh,	5@6
Cotton Yarn,	85@95	Mess,	(None.)
Cotton Ties,	1.25	Potatoes—	
Chickens,	15@25	Sweet—new,	50
Eggs	11	Irish—o	50
Flour—		Salt,	95
N. C. Family,	2.50	Sugars—	
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.00	Coffee.	5
Corn Meal—	75	Granulated,	6
Grain—		Sheetings,	5½
Corn—new.	70	Shucks,	50
Oats	50@55	Tallow,	5
Rye,	100	Wool,	18
Peas,	1.00	Spirits—	
Hay—		Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
		Pch Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by the Fayetteville Cotton Exchange

Good Middling	7¼
Middling	6¾
Strict Low Middling	6½
Low Middling	6¼

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 24 cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c. to 70c.

Wilmington Market.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug 3.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 6¼ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 26½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.40.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 85c. per bbl. for Strained and 90 cents for Good Strained.

A Point Worthy of Attention.

A pin pointing upward from an easy chai is apt to receive the attention it deserves, but does not often get an encore. We would especially *point* your attention to the *very* low price we have made on PERFECTION Flour—namely, $5.50 per barrel, sacks in same proportion. As a fine Patent Flour it is acknowledged THE BEST on the market, and is always THE CHEAPEST.

——SOLD BY——

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
GILLESPIE STREET.
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug 18, 1892.

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. Frank Blount whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,
MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
March 17th, 1892. 10m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.

For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.
For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 7, 1892—5m

Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
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Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.

At a Bargain---New and Fresh.

July 7, 1892—tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS, SWEEP STOCKS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS, PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892—tf

MONEY LOANED!

ONLY 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

—DO YOU EVER WANT MONEY?—

Read Every Word of This.

THE NEW YORK LIFE is an Insurance Company "of the people, by the people, for the people," and their contracts guarantee more privileges and greater benefits to policy-holders than the contracts of any other company in the world.

THEIR "NEW ACCUMULATION POLICY"

contains no conditions as to Residence, Travel, Occupation, Habits of Life, or Manner of Death.

Contains a provision that after the insured has made three (3) annual payments, his insurance for the full amount will be continued for a term of years *free of charge*—thereby making the Policy non-forfeiting. For example: A Policy holder aged 30, who has paid three annual premiums, will be entitled to insurance to the full amount of his policy for 5 years longer without any further payment of premium—thus receiving 8 YEARS INSURANCE FOR 3 ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

After the insured has carried his policy for 5 years, HE CAN OBTAIN A LOAN from the Company on his Policy—for example: A, who is 20 years of age, has a Policy of $10,000. After he has made 5 Annual Payments the Company will lend him $1,000 ON HIS POLICY for 15 years at 5 per cent. interest. And the longer the Policy runs before loan is applied for the larger the amount of the loan that he may obtain. *This makes a Policy excellent collateral security from its date.*

THIRTY DAYS GRACE allowed on payment of premiums—that is to say: If your premium falls due on June 30, and you fail to pay it and were to die before July 30, your policy would be paid in full; or if you should become sick durings the days of grace and tender your premium to the company they would receive it unconditionally, which is *a pricilege no other company allows*. Other companies, in the first instance would not pay the insurance, and in the second instance would decline to receive your premium and would lose your Policy.

The Policy is absolutely incontestible after one year, and practically so from the date of its insurance.

THE NEW YORK LIFE

is the only company in existence that shows an official Report from the Insurance Department of New York of its financial condition; and this official Report is that the Company is in possession of *bona fide* assets to the amount of over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS and has a *surplus* over and above all liabilities of NEARLY SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

If you want insurance, why pay your money for a Policy in some other company which is filled full of "ifs" and "ands," when for the same amount of money you can obtain of the NEW YORK LIFE such a Policy as we have herein described!

For further particulars, or if you desire such a policy, apply to

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 21, 1892. tf

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS ALICE MALLETT

will open her school September 5th, 1892. She will receive, not only small children, but will prepare pupils for the HIGH SCHOOLS of the State or elsewhere.
Aug. 4, 1892. 4t

For Sale Cheap.

A lot of FANCY PIGEONS, seven (7) varieties in the lot. Apply at
THIS OFFICE.
Aug. 11, 1892—3w

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my NEW and very desirable residence on Cool Spring Street, in an excellent neighborhood, contains six large rooms, besides Dining room, Kitchen, Pantry and four Closets, supplied with cast rooms and hallway in lower floor hard finished; water (on rear porch) unsurpassed, and supply abundant. Lot 80x131.
W. S. SHEETZ.
July 28, 1892. tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51ST ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN
SEPTEMBER 22ND.

For catalogue address
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 3m

EVERY DEMOCRAT

is Interested in the NATIONAL TICKET.

To arm himself against the sophistries of the Republican party, every Democrat should read FRAUDS and FALSEHOODS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, the latest, the largest and most authentic campaign document issued. It shows the Fallacy of Protection, the Weakness of Reciprocity, the Financial Mismanagement and Wasteful Expenditures of the Republican Party. The comparison of the Mills and McKinley bills is an Eye-Opener to Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers. Complete Biographies of Cleveland and Stevenson, a full Report of the Convention, the Party Platform and an Exposition of Democratic Principles. Nearly 600 pages. Price only $1.50. Special Terms to Democratic Clubs. AGENTS WANTED. Canvassing book and OUTFIT FREE for 10 cents. Address
H. J. SMITH & CO.,
263 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 11, 1892. 3t

Newberry House

FOR SALE.

On Saturday, August 27th, 1892, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, will be exposed to sale by public auction, the House and Lot on the west side of Kennedy street, known as "THE SUSAN NEWBERRY HOUSE." Terms of sale cash.
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
C. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
July 28, 1892. ts

Horner Military School,

OXFORD, N. C.

Modern buildings, hot and cold baths, gymnasium, healthful climate, beautiful surroundings, numbers limited. A model home school for boys. Catalogues sent on application.
July 28, 1892. 4t

Lost or Stolen.

Two handsome silk umbrellas. The handle of one is silver mounted, with engraved monogram E. J. H. The other, a lady's, handle mounted with ivory crook. A suitable reward for their return to this office.
Aug. 11, 1892—2t

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of John Brown, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before July 21, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me at Athens, P. O., N. C.
J. R. BROWN.
July 21, 1892 6tpd Adm'r of Jno. Brown.

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR

MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all Druggists.

What the University Offers to Young Men.

Within the past two months over a thousand letters have been received at Chapel Hill inquiring what the University offers to young men. Let us answer this question briefly, for the benefit of the thousand who have not written and who do not know how easily they may secure within North Carolina the very best opportunities for broad and liberal culture.

1. *Five general courses of study;* each differing from the other, and each furnishing a broad liberal education. There are a Latin and Greek course, a Latin course, a Science course, a Literary course, and a Mathematics (or Engineering) course. Each of these courses secure a degree, and requires ordinarily four years of study. The variety of courses is intended to meet the needs of various men who have different kinds of preparation and different purposes in life. In each course the studies of the first two years are fixed, but the studies of the last two years may be selected mainly by the student under the advice of the Faculty. A student is thus enabled, not only to select a course of study carefully arranged to give him general culture, but also to shape that course by wise selection in the last two years so as to fit him for some special profession.

2. *Six brief courses of study;* each requiring two years of study and arranged for the benefit of young men who have not the time or the means to spend four years at college. These courses are intended to supply the briefest possible preparation for business, for law, for teaching, for farming, for medicine, for journalism; and each course includes only those studies essential to the profession selected.

3. *Three professional courses;* in Engineering, in Medicine and Pharmacy, and in Law. Each of these courses furnishes special technical training under accomplished and experienced teachers.

4. *An unlimited number of special courses.* These special courses are in any subject that the student desires. He may confine himself to the subject, if he prefers. A great many students have taken special courses in Chemistry, fitting themselves to be chemists; while others have taken special courses in drawing and draughting, or in English Literature, or in Greek, or in Philosophy, or in History. Any student taught in the University may be selected for a special course, and it may be pursued as long as the student desires.

5. *Graduate courses.* These are offered in all the studies to graduates of colleges and universities who wish special advanced training to fit themselves better for professional life, or for literary careers, or for teaching in colleges. Five students pursued these courses last year, two ministers, two teachers and a journalist.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS HELP AS WELL AS INSTRUCTION.

1. It offers time to those whose property is not now available.

2. It offers sixty scholarships to needy young men of talent and character.

3. It offers loans of money to the very needy who show unusual talent.

4. It offers free tuition to young men afflicted with bloodily infirmity, to *bona-fide* public school teachers, to the sons of all preachers, and to young men intending to become preachers.

5. It offers advanced instruction free to the graduates of colleges.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS AN EQUIPMENT, which is a guaranty of good honest work. Its equipment includes:

1. *A Faculty* of twenty-two professors and instructors, who represent the culture of twenty of the foremost American and European Universities.

2. *Five Scientific Laboratories*, on which ten thousand dollars have been expended recently, supplied with modern apparatus for training as well as illustration. There are laboratories in Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy and Physics.

3. *A Library* of thirty thousand volumes, open five hours daily to all students.

4. *A Reading-room* well supplied with magazines, papers and reviews.

5. *A Gymnasium*, large and well furnished, in charge of a trained instructor in gymnastics.

6. *Buildings*, nine in number, affording ample room for dormitories and lecture halls.

7. *Athletic Grounds* for base ball, foot ball, running, tennis, and other athletic games, large, well graded and well kept.

8. *Literary Societies* comparable to any in the country. Their halls contain fine collections of oil portraits of members who have been eminent in all departments of life in the State and in the nation. There are sixty portraits.

9. *Societies* for special culture, the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society and the Shakspere Club, which offer unusual facilities for original research and study.

10. *A Young Men's Christian Association*, which meets five times each week, is active, healthful and useful.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS A DICIPLINE based upon manliness and self-reliance. There is no system of spying, nor of demerits, nor of unnecessary and pretty interference with student life, nor of compulsory pledges. The decipline aims to develop character through the education of the conscience.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS A BROAD AND MANLY SPIRIT. It places citizenship, manliness and humanity above sectionalism, sectarianism, and political partizanship. It is a State institute, governed by the Legislature, and it invites to its opportunities of culture all the youth of the State, of whatever religious faith, political belief or geographical section. It is a little world in itself, a sort of miniature State, where young men of all classes, conditions, faiths, temperaments and talents mingle freely together on terms of equality, breathe the atmosphere of liberal culture, and learn the priceless lesson of self-reliance, of respect for the opinions of others and of love for truth. There is no place where a young man learns so quickly that he must stand on his merits.

GEO. T. WINSTON.

Animals Useful in Agriculture.

A German naturalist, treating of animals injurious and useful in agriculture, enumerates the following birds and animals as deserving of protection:—Shrews, bats, owls, cuckoos, swallows, swifts, nightjars, tree-creepers, wood peckers, wrens, robins, whitethroats, waterwagtails, and titmice. Moles, thrashes, blackbirds, starlings, and chaffinches are useful as a rule, but sometimes do harm. Those whose fields or garden crops have suffered from wireworm may be glad to know that potatoes prove useful traps for this pest. On some of the famous flower farms of Holland potatoes, cut into good-sized pieces, are strewn upon the infested land, and on the following morning they are collected and are usually found to contain several wireworms. In this way 80,000 wireworms per acre have been captured. As a rule, the more useful a crop may be the more numerous are its enemies. The indispensable potato, for instance, numbers among its pests rabbits, mice, wolves, cockchafers, grubs, wireworms, surface caterpilars, the death's-headed moth, Julus worm, snails, slugs, and eelworms.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.
He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.
JAMES C. MACRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

JOHN G. SHAW,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889.

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.
All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered
Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

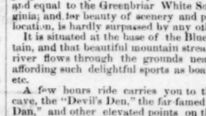
SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epethcial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.
Respectfully,
A. M. MCKAY, M. D.
March 12, '891—tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

S. H. MacRAE,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor,

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

Granville Institute,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Proprietor—REV. F. W. HILLIARD.
Visitor—REV. W. W. WALKER.
PRINCIPALS:
Miss Margaret Burgwyn Hilliard, Woman's College, Baltimore.
Miss Katharine Hilliard, A. B., Woman's College, Baltimore.
Instruction in English Branches, Latin, French, German, Art, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Terms very moderate.
For catalogue with full particulars, apply until August 1st, to the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Sparrow's Point, Baltimore County, Md.; after that date to the Misses Hilliard, Granville Institute, Oxford, N. C.
July 14, 1892. 2m

FIRE INSURANCE.

READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,129, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*
B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
March 24, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring

A DELIGHTFUL

HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.
The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia, and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location, is hardly surpassed by any other resort.
It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.
A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far-famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."
Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.
Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy *via* the C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.
The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address
JORDAN & BROWN,
June 9, 1892—tf Mount Airy, N. C.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of
FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.
My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.
Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.
Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.
Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.
For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

Goods that are Standard,

After all is what the public are after, and we make good what we say by offering not so much

CHEAP GOODS,

AS STANDARD ONES, RELIABLE IN QUALITY, AND AS CHEAP AS LIKE QUALITY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

Keep your digestive organs in good shape by buying

SUCH GOODS

as you know the undersigned deals regularly in.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.
Aug. 11, 1892. tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble —AND— Granite Works,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C., —AND— RALEIGH N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Sept. 24, 1891—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices take orders, etc.
My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.
To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.
Respectfully, &c.,
W. A. CRAWFORD.
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building.
Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.
July 21, 1891—tf

CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug. 6
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Aug. 13

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, Aug. 6
CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug. 13

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 2
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Aug. 9

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. W. A. Robeson,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson,

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.
First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.
Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.
Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.
For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES.
TOBACCO, SNUFF,
CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
W. W. COLE, Manager.
March 10, 1892.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.
J. D. WILLIAMS, P...,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8,

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect August 10th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.		MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 00 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave	5 00 a. m.
7 45 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive	8 02 "
7 20 "	Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave	8 27 "
6 00 "	Leave	Sanford	Leave	9 48 "
4 13 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	11 44 "
3 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	12 15 p. m.
3 40 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	12 25 "
2 57 "	Leave	Stokesdale	Leave	1 22 "
2 30 "	Le've N & W Jt.-	Walnut C.	A've	1 55 "
1 52 "	Ar've N & W Jt-	Walnut C.	Le've	2 33 "
1 22 "	Leave	Rural Hall	Leave	3 02 "
12 00 Noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive	4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.	BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 4.
10 15 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave 5 40 a. m
9 22 "	"	Maxton	" 6 30 "
8 52 "	"	Red Springs	" 7 02 "
8 06 "	"	Hope Mills	" 7 43 "
7 46 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive 8 02 "

SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun.		No. 15. Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
7 20 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave	7 15 a. m.
5 40 "	Leave	Climax	Leave	9 10 "
4 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive	10 00 "
4 25 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave	10 40 "
3 10 "	Leave	Stokesdale	"	11 55 "
1 45 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive	12 45 p.m.

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.
Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.
Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.
Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.
W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED AUG. 7, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	
Leave Tarboro	12 58 P. M	*6 09 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 "
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 1, Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	8 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw		11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 53 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville		*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma		11 15 "
Arrive Wilson		12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro		12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 7:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.
Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.
Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M. Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4.30 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9.58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.
Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.
Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:50 P M. Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:45 A M, daily, except Sunday.
Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1. A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40 and 78.
Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.
Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.
Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount, formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address
WELDON W HUSKE,
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892.

Executor's Sale.

On Tuesday, August 9th, on the premises near Hope Mills, the Estate of Mrs. Emma Gitt will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, one Brown Cotton Gin with all necessary attachments, in good working order and complete; about thirty-five feet of 2½ inch Shafting and two Pulleys; one pair of Mill Stones and some Grist Mill Fixtures. Terms cash.
PETER McQUEEN, Jr.,
July 21, 1892. Ex'r of J. W. Emmitt. 4w

DR. BOYKIN'S

WORM-KILLER

"The Best Selling Vermifuge in the Market."

THE MOST RELIABLE WORM DESTROYER IN USE.

Recipe furnished to any regular physician when requested.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes "that a negro girl ten years old near him took three doses of the Worm Killer and passed 366 worms."
Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.
R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer brought over 100 worms from one child in this neighborhood; and it gives universal satisfaction." He sells more of it than all other worm medicines.
LAGRANGE, N. C., July, 1887.
MR. J. P. JOYNER:—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's Worm Killer, purchased of you. It brought 366 worms. I consider it the best worm medicine made.
Respectfully, J. W. THOMAS.
Any M. D. can prescribe it and many do.
BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.
June 23, 1892—8w

THE OCEANIC!

CAROLINA :: BEACH!!

GREATLY IMPOVED.

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

TABLE AND SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

FINEST BEACH ON THE COAST.

FOR INFORMATION AND RATES
APPLY TO

PHIL WRIGHT,
MANAGER.
April 21, 1892—tf

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

Cheap - Cash - Store,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

—FOR—

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises, Gent's Furnishing Goods, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Ready-made Clothing to suit all classes of the trade; stylish and close fitting. Prices to suit your pocket-book.

Meals served at all hours and in any style at our Restaurant on Gillespie street, with first class bar in connection.
May 26—3m

For Rent,

The House on Rowan street, recently occupied by N. A. Sinclair, Esq. Possession given 1st July. Apply to
G. H. HALL or
D. H. RAY.
June 16, 1892—tf

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.
I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.
Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.
CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 62 Cortlandt St., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.
Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:
"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $40."
One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.
EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892, 1y

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.
Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.
To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.
We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.
We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
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WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF
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ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE
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ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.
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